

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY. WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
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The "STURDY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be addressed to the Editor, and sent by post.

DOMESTICS WANTED.—A HOUSE-
maid who can wait well at table, and a
nurse who can work at her needle. Respect-
able characters required. Apply to Mrs.
Aves, 11, Charlotte-place. 6425

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It was, however, urged, on the argument by the Attorney-General, that as the defendant was charged with wilful disobedience to the pretences, which of course is equivalent to larceny by the statute 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 29, that the defendant, in apprehending the plaintiff, as the plaintiff had given the defendant no notice of action, the defendant was entitled to retain his verdict. But we are clearly of opinion that the defendant, in arresting the plaintiff, was acting wilfully in defiance of the law; he was not acting in pursuance of the named statute, but in what he conceived to be obedience to the warrant.

Being of opinion, therefore, that the evidence against the defendant was—that the plaintiff was arrested; and secondly, that it is shown that he was the person described in the warrant; and thirdly, that the defendant's action in supposed obedience to the warrant, does not justify him in disobeying the direction of the trial, was not acting in pursuance of the named statute, but in what he conceived to be obedience to the warrant.

We think that the verdict of the jury is unavailing, and is founded neither on law nor evidence, and as long as the society exists from the bench; and we, therefore, order that the rule for the new trial be drawn up generally, so that the defendant will not in any Court obtain the costs of the first trial.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AUXILIARY WESLEYAN MISSIONARY

ON Monday evening the anniversary meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary Society was held in the Centenary Chapel, in York-street, Alderman Allen, M.L.C., in the chair.

The proceedings of the meeting were commenced by singing and prayer, after which the Secretary of the Auxiliary Society was called upon to read the report.

The report was introduced by a statement that although the annual income of the Society of several years exceeded £100,000, that income was not all available for the expenditure. The missionaries conducted the schools, says the report, stations in Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland, Ceylon, Continental India, Australasia, Polynesia, Southern Africa, Western Africa, the West Indian Isles, and British North America, and further the report gives the following summary of the number of persons employed, and the members on the various stations—there are 288 missionaries, and 16,000 scholars; there are 18 chapels or preaching places, there are 10 missionaries and assistant missionaries; unpaid agents as sabbath school teachers, &c., 4080; paid agents, catechists, interpreters, and others, 1500; and among the members of the society for membership, 4913, and attending the day and sabbath schools, 61,688.

The report next alludes to the great advantages which the Society has been enabled to derive from the experience of the year, in which it is labouring, from its having seven printing presses in full and constant operation. With respect to this particular motion, the report speaks in glowing terms, and more especially allude to the attendance at the school.

"The arrival of the Rev. W. B. Boyce," it says, "as General Superintendent of Australian Missions, has been hailed by your committee as a most happy event, and they trust that, under the divine blessing, his labours will be productive of great good, and that a new era has commenced in this mission."

New Zealand, the Friendly Islands, and the other islands in the Pacific Ocean, are respectively alluded to at length in the committee's report, which is concluded with "the account of the income and expenditure for the year."

E. S. d.

Income of 1844 from all the usual sources, towards the regular and ordinary expenditure	£30,326 16
Additions to Foreign Stations repaid	2,300 9
Total income of 1844	£32,627 5
Annual expenditure of 1844	109,188 6
Ordinary increasing amount on account of 1844 of	3,501 0
Deficiency of 1843	1,274 3
Making a deficiency for 1843 and 1844	4,775 4

The income of the Sydney Auxiliary Society for the past year amounts to £710 s. 9d., nearly £300 less than the previous year.

The Rev. W. B. Boyce moved the first resolution, which was, "That the Report of the Committee, an abstract of which had just been presented to the meeting, together with the list of the subscribers to the Auxiliary Society for circulation among the members." This resolution, he said, merely went to the printing and distributing of the Report, and did not express any opinion on the merits of the report; that the report would be read aloud. He much feared that the reports of this and other Christian societies were not sufficiently read—if they were, far greater interest would be taken in their proceedings. And if the reports of this Auxiliary Society were read they would do away with many prejudices which existed even in England; the English people had a horror of the natives, who were represented as savages, rangers, and squatters too, little thinking that amongst the squatters were some of the most respectable men of the community. The Government was dependent on at very considerable length to describe the advantages introduction of the gospel into Kaitland, where for many years he had been engaged in the labours of the Society. He traced the progress of the religion from the earliest nakedness of body and mind of the savages to the decency and well doing of the Christian Kafir. He dwelt at length on the advantages which the mother country must derive from the conversion of the natives through the agency of the missionaries, instancing the fact of the converted Kafirs now requiring and eagerly seeking after British manufactures. The reverend speaker alluded to the establishment of schools in Kaitland, schools to which not only children came but adults, male and female, some thirty and forty years of age, to learn to read so that they might read the Gospel and understand its meaning. All this, he stated that there was a monthly paper numerously subscribed to, issued from the missionary press, to which the Kafirs were contributing liberally. His remarks were concluded by alluding to the splendid discoveries of Leichhardt, stating, however, that if some few thousands of pounds were spent in Africa, in furtherance of the objects of the Missionary Society, the result to the British Empire would be of more vast importance, by opening up the whole of Africa, than the discovery of this new territory could be to New South Wales.

The Rev. J. McKewen seconded the resolution, and read the following extracts, which introduced a number of extracts from letters received by him from islands in the South Seas where missionaries are at work, the Fejees, Friendly Islands, and others, showing the progress which was being made in the missionary cause.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. Ross moved the next resolution, which was, "That this meeting earnestly recommends that every individual member will not only graciously prepare a succession of faithful men for the arduous work of preaching the gospel to the heathen, but also pour out more largely the spirit of liberality, and incite them to greater activity in providing the means which he has rendered necessary for sending his chosen servants to the tribes and natives which are perishing for lack of knowledge." He said, and so, such interesting facts had been related by his friends who had preceded him, and he almost feared that it would be difficult for him to keep up, by anything else, the interest of the meeting. He said they have heard much have excited—and was an interest that ought to be kept up, and which

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THE SUPREME COURT.—This Court will sit in Banco this day, as early as possible after the Insolvency Business is disposed of, which may be at eleven o'clock, and will proceed in the following order:—*The Attorney-General v. Ecclesiastical.* M'Donald c. McAlister, motion. New trial motions.—Holmes v. Flower, heard; Attorney-General v. Brown; J. Parnell v. Hield; Hield v. Allford; Simmons v. Kemp and another.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court adjourned at No. 53, and will resume this morning at No. 64.

SILVERJEWELLRY.—We are requested to remind the public that the remainder of the stock-in-trade of Mrs. Dick will positively be sold this day, at eleven o'clock, by Mr. Samuel Lloyd, at his Mart.—Communicated.

MELTING ESTABLISHMENT, MELBOURNE.—On Friday we paid a visit to the melting and refining establishment of Messrs. Watson and Wight, situated near the Yarra Yarra, and were not more surprised at the extent and good order exhibited throughout every department of the establishment, than gratified at the ready answers given by the proprietors to our inquiries, relating especially to the composition of long ranges of iron and steel, and clean buildings, containing a number of tanks each of which is capable of containing fifty bullocks when cut up and salted down; a covered platform for weighing the same, and a crane attached. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the business carried on in this department, when we state that during last year two thousand three hundred carcasses of beef were shipped to the Yarra Yarra, and melted alone. In the melting department are two or three capacious recesses in which the carcasses intended for melting are placed, and from these they are taken to the steam pits, admitted through pipes attached to the boiler, which is on the exterior of the building, and by this process sixteen hundred sheep can in twenty-four hours be melted down; in fact, the melting works are generally regarded as Messrs. Watson and Wight have themselves put through this process upwards of one hundred thousand sheep. Nothing is lost in the process. The wool is removed from the skin and sells at two shillings per stone. The bones go to the tanner, and the bone are packed away for the home market. What was complained of in melting houses in general is totally obviated here by underground drains, which convey into the street the fat, for the use of soap makers, so that the premises cannot offend the most fastidious. We wish Messrs. Watson and Wight every success.—*Patriot.*

THEATRICITY.—Mr. Rhodius has prepared an advertisement, in the form of a letter, explaining what it is his intention to lithograph for publication.

NEW YORK.—The following advertisements are published in the Standard:

DEATH OF DAVID DICKSON.—A ready-made suit of dark blue cloth, in the ready-made style, in 2 vols. 50s., a History of New South Wales, from its settlement to the close of the year 1843. By Thomas Henry Braim, Esq., of St John's College, Cambridge, Principal of Sydney University, &c. &c. &c. Price 10s. 6d. Published by subscription in ordinary to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

POLICE BUSINESS.—TUESDAY.—There were seven cases on the drunks' list this morning, all males, of which four men were sent to the lock-up, and two released on giving security. The summons list contained three cases only, one for a breach of the Police Act, fined 6s. and 6s. costs, one case of domestic violence and one of neighbourly scratching, discharged. Thomas George, for assaulting a woman, sentenced to six months in the reformatory; Joseph Kelly, for stealing a watch, sentenced to six months in the reformatory; Dorah Berkley, for stealing four bottles of wine, were all committed for trial; Henry Selous, for assault on a constable, sentenced to six months in the reformatory; William Kelly, fined 20s.; John Robins for a breach of the peace, bound over to keep the same; Thomas Nugent, confined for protection, remanded; Mary Leonard, for selling stolen goods, sentenced to six months in the reformatory; Ellen Dudley, for using indecent language in the Theatre, sent to gaol for ten days; W. Chasman, an imbecile, for being illegal on the Melbourne Railway, sentenced to six months in the Asylum. The other cases were remanded or discharged.

THE WEATHER.—We are glad to state, that the weather is becoming acceptable rain, which has freshened the city so greatly. The atmosphere has extended its fertilising influence a considerable distance into the interior. We have intelligence that the agricultural districts are well supplied with water, and that the adjacent parts have already been very continuous and refreshing rains, and if we may trust to appearances, the more remote districts may also share in the welcome visitation. It is to be hoped that the season, considering the farmers may still indulge in comfortable anticipations of the coming crop.

PILFERING BY SERVANTS.—On Tuesday, a damsel named Dorah Berkley made her appearance before the Magistrate, charged with abstracting from the cellar of her employer, Mr. William Johnson, of Pitt-street, four bottles of wine for her own private drinking. Mr. Johnson had recently remarked a growing concern in the neighbourhood of the police office, that the prisoner confirmed the suspicion of her indulgence in unpermitted libations, he caused a search to be made—when the wine in question was discovered in her possession. She was fully committed to prison.

DISTURBING CHARACTERS.—It has long been matter of regret to the respectable attendants of the Sydney Theatre that some of the visitors to the popular theatre take advantage of conversation and of action, and of the highest degree to all who respect decorum of manners and purity of morals. On Monday night considerable disturbance was excited by a party of the kind, who, after dragging the Police Officer, whose name appeared at the Police Office as Ellen Dudley, and who seemed to be better known to her aiders and abettors to disorder by the familiar appellation of "spicy," committed to gaol by the bench yesterday morning for ten days, in the hope that the example may prove productive of reformation in the manners of her class.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—I am sure you will consider the importance of the subject upon which I am about to address, sufficient apology for my liberty late in requesting a corner in your valuable journal.

My residence being at Redfern, and my place of business in Elizabeth-street, I have occasion to pass by the New Cemetery nearly every morning between eight and nine o'clock, and as often as I do so, I find myself compelled to blow over that place, so often does a smell extremely offensive, and very like that which is found at the mouth of a burial vault when opened, or in a room where a corpse remains undisturbed for several days, pervade, in assail my olfactory nerves. This mornning it was so overpowering that it gave me headache, of which I did not get rid for several hours.

Even though you should doubt the correctness of this statement, or ascribe it to fancy of my part, yet I earnestly hope it may at least have the effect of inducing you to take steps towards eradicating the cause. Should such be the case, I would suggest to you to choose for that purpose an early hour after dawn, there is few, because, as every Nimrod knows, there is nothing under such circumstances more likely to attract attention than a person merely said in conclusion that I am thoroughly convinced I am not mistaken with regard to the cause of the smell, and that it is with me moot point whether and how sufficiently close to the surface of the earth, and whether it is human flesh from escaping, and whether it is not absolutely necessary that burial grounds near a large city, in a hot climate, should be composed of clay, or that at any rate this should form its principle.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

HOLIDAYS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—In coming out to this column

series of holidays. Our captain had unluckily taken a few packages of goods on board for that port, and required (like a liberal fellow that he was) fresh provisions and water, as well as a few more of the necessaries of life. The Custom House business could be done, and we were detained there all the time above specified. This was certainly carrying play a little too far. But the northern races go to the other extreme, and are generally given to themselves in excess of application to business; and, what ever excuse they may have for it in the mother country, they continue the system wherever they go where there is no such necessity. The Scotch are particularly given to themselves in this respect,—for example, the only Scotch Bank here has seven holidays in the year, while the rest, having Scotch managers, have only three. I am informed that in Glasgow, the only commercial town of any importance in Scotland, there is no counting-house business done on Saturdays, but my informant attributes this to the air of the "saut water," which (at least in summer) draws the merchants from town, it being necessary for dear life, that that thick atmosphere of vapour, that that thick atmosphere through which the sun's rays are passing, be the exception but confirm the rule. The Scotch then are either peculiarly hardened in the matter of holidays, or else they are peculiarly given to business, that they bestow so much time.

But I believe that on proper examination the fact will be found to be that all the business done in Sydney, in its busiest season, might be done in two days, if the managers and people would go by business-like rules, engage proper hands, and indulge less in fiddle-faddie. The only class of merchants, who have the excuse of being so, are those overworking themselves and their assistants, who combine the branch of shop-broking with general business. Skipper people are always in a confused hurry for a day or two, and then they get just as tired after a poor red-eyed clerk has laboured all day and all night to despatch them, hoping to get them at least out of his way, they will take a week or more to finish their own private affairs, and then they will get up at five o'clock on a Sunday morning for an order on the shop chandler, because the lamp oil had been forgotten.

Now, gentlemen, it appears to me that the English are not so much given to holidays as these things into consideration, and, besides, increasing the scattered holidays throughout the year, make some regulation by which the people, in all times of their dependence, on one holiday day, make themselves responsible, submit that Saturday (which is already so kept by a small section of the traders) or Wednesday (which will divide the week) would answer the purpose.

But what I want particularly to know at present is, whether I may, without materially suffering in my custom, shut up on Thursday being St. George's Day.

A SHOPEEKER.

[Most certainly there will be no business done on St. George's Day. *Etc.*]

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE RAILWAY MADNESS AND ITS TREACHEROUS KEEPERS.

(From the Spectator.)

THE *Times* papers have lately brought the railway public to book, with a gigantic statistical synopsis of the railways constructed, constructing, and contemplated. Presented in this tangible form, the results are sufficient to excite curiosity, and to excite alarm.

Number of Railways.	Miles.	Revenue Capital.
Completed.....	4,000	£70,000,000
Under construction.....	3,000	£50,000,000
Projected.....	1,263	£63,000,000

Total..... 8,263..... £183,000,000

From 1823 to 1844 the public expended £70,000,000 in railways, which were actually constructed in twenty years, at an average expenditure of less than £3,500,000 a-year; in 1845 it undertook to spend, in about three years, £57,000,000, or about £23,000,000 a year; and now it proposes to spend, in two years, £100,000,000, or about £50,000,000 a year, if each of the projected railways undertake to move at the rate of those in progress. This is sheer impossibility, and of course it will not even be attempted. It is not, however, to be wondered, however, to show that a needless alarm is raised—

"The *Times* told us, a few weeks ago, that the whole nation were to spend £300,000,000 a year, of which the public were to give £70,000,000 yearly; and of that saving they could we afford to apply about one-third, £23,000,000 every year, for the construction of railways. The Committee, however, crushes the bane and the antidote together. True, he now alludes to a difficulty experienced in times past in providing only six millions a year for railway improvements; but he has been talking of six millions for those years. He says nothing of the stagnation of trade, or of the riots of Manchester and Stockport, which took place while shares were at such heavy discount, nor of the plunder of the country, nor of the depopulation of the population. The high price of bread and low rate of wages which then prevailed are never even hinted at, nor the different and highly improved circumstances of the country now compared with those of the former period, owing to a series of favourable harvests."

This plea overlooks the £360,000,000 set down for future projects. Making every allowance for these advertisements, bills fraudulently intended for raising money, and for the losses sustained by their folly, there remain enough of bona fide projects to create wide spread embarrassment.

Such an universal hallucination was perhaps never witnessed before. There indeed one fact which accounts for it,—the enormous amount, arm the prospect of its danger: of a large proportion of the schemes it may be said that one would be not only justifiable but commendable;—a difficulty exists in the inherent business of the project, but the public's enormity; yet as each act of speculator is justified in its own enterprise, it is hard to make it morally responsible for all the results of the system. The Committee, however, now to the *bona fide* and desirable projects—right; collectively they are all wrong; but the individual cannot be held answerable for the multitude. Each man on the Yarmouth south coast, or on the London and Birmingham, crowd broke it down; but it was never said that each person of the crowd was guilty of manslaughter.

It is not sufficient to hold individual companies cannot by their accounts, and we must see what hope of safety is to be found in the central representative of the several individuals—in the Government and Legislature. There is some hope in that quarter, unless the present system is continued. Experience has heretofore proved that the paramount desire with the Legislature is not to arrange and moderate this public speculation, but to make it a source of revenue, and not to make order out of the confusion, while often the real secret object has been to subvert those corrupt private interests that feed upon the public disease and seek profit in the general calamity. The Committee, however, has a more serious purpose in view. The House of Commons were appointed to be judges of a commission de lunatic *imputato* on the madness of the nation: they become accomplices in defrauding the spendthrift lunatic of his property. The Committee, however, has heard of a Member of the Commons who has determined to sit on no Railway Committee because he is a director; we have heard of a Peer who will have nothing to do with railway projects, because he is a shareholder; and we dream that such bright examples are followed universally. On the contrary, it is because of the pervading darkness that such examples of this ought to be detected of course, by common sense, and by the common sense of the public. The constitution of committees has never been vitiated by the presence of members being not on considering the whole mass of speculation, with view to the public benefit, but on being selected to represent the contrary to the gain of private speculators.

They cheerfully connive at the enormous abuses in the conduct of counsel, who are allowed to suffer the public to be deceived by their duty. The apology for the one-sided partnership of legal advocates is, that it practically conduces to the discovery of truth, if several views are separately engaged in discordant

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